

Simple Random Sampling – Formula Sheet

Mean (\bar{y})	Variance (s^2)	Standard Deviation (s)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)
$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$	$s_y^2 = \frac{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}{n - 1}$	$s_y = \sqrt{s_y^2}$	$CV = \frac{s_y}{\bar{y}} \times 100$

Standard Error ($s_{\bar{y}}$)	
Sampling with Replacement (or from infinite population)	Sampling without Replacement from a Finite Population
$s_{\bar{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{s_y^2}{n}}$	$s_{\bar{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{s_y^2}{n} \left(\frac{N - n}{N} \right)}$
where, n = sample size and N = population size	

Confidence Intervals (95% confidence interval has alpha = 0.05)	Percent Error (PE)
$\bar{y} \pm ts_{\bar{y}}$ where, t (2-tailed) has $n - 1$ degrees of freedom (df)	$PE = \frac{ts_{\bar{y}}}{\bar{y}} \times 100$

Sample Intensity	
Required sample size need to achieve an allowable error (E) expressed as a desired half-width of a confidence interval (e.g. ± 500) or allowable error percent (A) expressed as a percent of the mean (e.g., 10%).	
Sampling with Replacement (or from infinite population)	Sampling without Replacement from a Finite Population

Stratified Random Sampling – Formula Sheet

Individual Stratum

Use simple random sampling equations for data from each stratum.

All Strata (i.e., population)

where,

L = number of strata

n_h = number of units observed in stratum h

N_h = total number of units in stratum h ($h = 1, \dots, L$)

N = total number of units in all strata $\left(N = \sum_{h=1}^L N_h \right)$

\bar{y}_h = mean of stratum h ($h = 1, \dots, L$)

s_h^2 = variance of stratum h ($h = 1, \dots, L$)

Population Mean

$$\bar{y}_{st} = \frac{\sum N_h \bar{y}_h}{N}$$

Population Standard Error

Sampling with Replacement
(or from infinite population)

Sampling without Replacement from a Finite Population

$$s_{\bar{y}_{st}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N^2} \sum \frac{N_h^2 s_h^2}{n_h}}$$

$$s_{\bar{y}_{st}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N^2} \sum \left[\frac{N_h^2 s_h^2}{n_h} \left(\frac{N_h - n_h}{N_h} \right) \right]}$$

Confidence Intervals

(95% confidence interval has alpha = 0.05)

$$\bar{y}_{st} \pm t s_{\bar{y}_{st}}$$

where, t (2-tailed) has $n - 1$ degrees of freedom (df) and df is approximated by $\sum(n_h - 1)$ for moderate to large sample sizes within each stratum

Percent Error (PE)

$$PE = \frac{t s_{\bar{y}_{st}}}{\bar{y}_{st}} \times 100$$